

# The Globe-Republic

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The curtain has the drop on the play.

NIAGARA FALLS, but the hotel prices there never do.

Not to be outdone by Napoleon Bonaparte, the American hog has crossed the Alps.

A NEW hotel is building at Mackinaw for the use of hay-fever sufferers alone. Its financial prospects are not to be sneezed at.

THE annual coffee crop of the world is 11,000,000,000 pounds, of which 10,999,999,999 pounds or thereabouts is spoiled in the making.

WHY doesn't Rainmaker Melbourne trade a pair of old boots for a few thousand acres of desert and make himself a millionaire in one season?

PRINCE HENRY of Orleans has become a journalist, but if he can be persuaded to throw up his job as a prince he may become a newspaper man.

BUFFALO BILL is soon to bring his "Wild West" show back to this country for new features. He might obtain some of his wildest Western features from Omaha, Neb.

THE New York ball-players accused of throwing games to Boston have testified that everything was straight and honorable in their conduct. What more does anybody want?

RECENT festivities at Chicago served at least one good purpose in demonstrating that the man-of-war Michigan could fire her guns twenty-one consecutive times and still float.

A NEW YORK couple were married the other day without knowing it. A less extraordinary phenomenon is for a couple to be unmarried in South Dakota while only one of them knows of it.

THERE is a plant in Asia the seeds of which when swallowed make the eater laugh merrily until their effect is exhausted. It would be an excellent accessory to a modern "comic" opera.

THERE is nothing remarkable or incredible in the story that a large number of diamonds were smuggled in the beak of a pelican. Lots of gems can be put in a bill. Ask any jeweler if this is not so.

AS THE years come and go the memory and character of Henry Ward Beecher will grow upon the people. On a recent Sunday a beautiful memorial church was dedicated to his memory in Brooklyn.

A CONCERT was given in New York a few evenings ago to raise funds for the Grant monument. New York men of wealth seem to be willing to do almost anything to raise the money excepting to put their hands in their pockets man-fashion.

OMAHA is agitating the subject of issuing bonds to buy parks. It is perfectly safe. Twenty years from now she can sell strips for town lots along the borders of her parks and pay off every bond. No city ever lost money by buying parks, unless the city itself went dead.

THERE may be no romance left in these matter-of-fact days, but the brigands of Greece and Turkey are doing their best to provide it. Athanasias, the Greek brigand, is as romantic a figure as ever figured in melodrama or sang his melodious course of villainy through an opera.

THE last scheme for the erection of a monster tower at the World's Fair has given up the ghost, and there should be no mourners. It would have been but a servile imitation at best, and as for its value, the cloud of smoke that overhangs Chicago, would have made it practically useless as a point of observation.

THAT was an earthquake of rare discrimination that made itself felt in California. "Drug store fixtures," we are told in a dispatch from Napa, "suffered greatly. Bottles were thrown from the shelves to the floor and other damage was done." A few more efforts in the same direction will materially raise the earthquake in public estimation and conduce to the general health.

A BOSTON man who has just failed in business, with liabilities of \$200,000, evidently wants to give his creditors a chance, though it is a small one. He offers to settle with them for a mill on the dollar, which he declares is as much as his assets can pay. The Boston papers believe that this is the smallest offer ever made in the case of a failure, and they are probably right.

In a sensation serial of alleged Texas life in Harper's Weekly, the characters who talk dialect are made

to say, "to ham." No one in Texas would know what that means unless it were explained as "at home." The rest of the dialect is on a par with the sample, but the sample is enough to show that the story was evolved by some brilliant Cape Codder, who in all probability was never in Texas in his life.

A ST. LOUIS paper, through the suggestions of volunteer correspondents, offered Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland a list of names from which to choose the name of their first born. One hundred and five names were suggested, and not one hit upon Ruth. "Frances Folsom" had 321 adherents, and "Frances" 207. "Rose Frances" was next with 175. After all, the world can't help a man name his own baby.

IN nearly every case where the funds held in a fiduciary capacity have disappeared the method of easy plunder has been due to two causes: First, the absence of supervision, leaving bank officers without external check when exposed to the temptation of cupidity or dishonesty; and, second, the disposition of the officials to use the funds entrusted to their charge in speculative enterprises generally akin to pure gambling. Back of all this, of course, is the prevalent social theory that it is the duty of every man to get rich without much regard to the means by which he does so.

THE Oshkosh Northwestern bewails to the extent of three-fourths of a column the fatality of the name of Oshkosh, the withering, blighting influence of that name, and the disadvantage under which the unfortunate city bearing it labors in the race with other places more happily christened. Yet it suggests no way out of the trouble. It utters its little wail and then bows with humility to the dispensation and ventures the hope that "Oshkosh will continue to be as prosperous and happy with its present name as if it had some other." This is more touching than the lamentation that precedes it and calls for the earnest sympathy of Kalamazoo.

THERE must be something a little irregular in public sentiment in Omaha. The World-Herald speaking of the attendance at an exposition in that city, says: "Round about the gallows where Ed Neil looked last night, and in the shadow which fell from it cast by the electric lights, men and women gathered to look on. Even the steps up to the platform were traversed by hundreds of feet, as those more curious or more desirous of being seen than the others, went aloft to look down. There's no denying it, the gallows was the strong card. The World-Herald says nothing of its being unusual in American cities to keep a gibbet standing in the vicinity of an exposition."

THE earthquake across the central portion of the Mississippi Valley from Memphis to Keokuk, extending on the east to Louisville and west for a shorter distance from the river, recalls the great earthquake which had its center at New Madrid early in this century, and which was one of the most severe known in this country. All great river valleys have their shocks and slips, generally in a line parallel with their course—this one ran north and south—and which are ordinarily attributed to the changes due to erosion and the deposit of alluvium which change the balance of the earth's crust. It is interesting to note that in the present instance the shock was in general confined to the territory on each side of the Mississippi and its tributaries under 500 feet of elevation. The places reported as feeling the shock are nearly all below this elevation, and the 500-foot contour line runs back farther on the left than on the right bank of the Mississippi at this point, which may account for the wider eastward extent of the shock.

THE Kansas City Journal is looking a long way ahead of present conditions, though according to its own statement those conditions seem to be fixed beyond all hope of change in the near future. It says, "Kansas City is beyond a doubt going to be the big wheat market of the West, and all the railroad combinations in the world cannot prevent it." Yet in the next breath it tells its readers that "so long as the present system prevails it will be impossible to determine the value of a bushel of wheat here, and this fact will greatly interfere with trading." And this, though the same article admits that "the joint grain agency of the railroads centering in Kansas City has been in operation for several weeks. It has given rise to no complaint, and proved as satisfactory to both grainmen and railroads as a mere makeshift can." It looks very much as if the article in question was a joint-stock production, written by two individuals who followed the advice given by Denis Kearney to the Californians, "Pool your issues." If not incubated in that way it may have been produced under some such influence as that which controlled the man who once wrote an article about "The Elbows of the Mincio."

## A LECTURE TO HIS BRETHREN OF THE ALLIANCE.

By General John H. Rice.

While hundreds of good, honest, conscientious men went from Kansas to that conference, it is also true that every crank, shyster, socialist, anarchist and repudiator in Kansas (and there were many of the three first-named classes) that had joined the people's party or alliance, also went to Cincinnati.

Was that meeting a "conference?" was that a serious discussion of the principles of the St. Louis platform from a national standpoint? Did it not more closely approximate a wild mob than a gathering of intellectual men for a serious matter? Did not the mass of the Kansas delegation go there with a "whoop and hurrah" for the instant creation and organization of a new party? And as a matter of fact did not Kansas cast a majority of the votes cast upon that question? I so understand it. Had their action, however, been based upon the "St. Louis agreement," it might have been well. But the serpent was there to beguile. It was at Ocala, and even that intelligent assembly was beguiled into the adoption of the wild, visionary, impracticable and ruinous schemes of what is known as the sub-treasury, which was a violation by the alliance of the St. Louis agreement. The Cincinnati conference assumed to bring this new party into being at once, at the demand of these Kansas cranks, with a few others from Indiana, Minnesota and other states, and they, too, beguiled by this same serpent, and drunk on a wild, political excitement, endorsed this sub-treasury scheme, and came home shouting it as the sheet anchor of all their hopes.

Right there commenced the ill of our party's woes. Remember that at this time the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, citizen's alliance, Knights of Labor, colored citizens' alliance or the grange had not adopted the sub-treasury scheme. As soon as this conference launched the party in this way upon the country, and even before Messrs. Peffer, Simpson, Mr. Leese, Prof. Vincent, notably, and others, conceived the idea that they were especially called, not by any regular constituted authority, but evidently prompted by a misconception of their ability and urged by their innate egotism and self-assurance to go forth as missionaries to carry glad tidings "to the people," promising deliverance through slavery, repudiation, socialism and disgusting nonsense. It was a mercenary mission, for there were ducats behind it.

They went forth, as it were, on the wings of the wind, to New York—they were brave—and bearded Wall street in its own den. Then to Georgia: away to Ohio and Indiana; then to Texas and back to Kentucky, and so on.

Kansas, their own home; Kansas, that made them all they are—that gave them all they have, was slandered and traduced until "calamity" hung like a pall over her beautiful prairies, and she became a sneer and a by-word.

This earthly paradise was by her own citizens, some of them honored with seats in the councils of the nation—deliberately stripped of all her "bright robes of glory." They flew from state to state, like a besom of destruction, to bring disgrace upon Kansas, the "queen of the west," and to make the world believe she was only a characterless harlot. This cannot be gainsaid.

Senator Peffer said in Cooper institute, New York: "One-half the homes in this country are mortgaged for more than they are worth. If the whole state of Kansas was put up at auction at thirty days' notice, it would not bring enough to pay her indebtedness."

Jerry Simpson said in New York that "Kansas property would not sell for enough to pay the debts of the people." Peffer said in speeches in Texas and Kentucky (or was so reported and never denied) that "9,000,000 homes in the United States were mortgaged."

And Dr. McCune, editor of the Economist, catching the scent of this "calamity howl," published to the world: "The people of Kansas owe on mortgages, bills of sale, deeds of trust, etc., \$464,000,000. The facts are," said he, "Kansas is bankrupt and her people ruined."

All the smaller fry, Trav, Blanch and Sweetheart, reiterated these abominable falsehoods all over the land until the credit of our people was ruined. Another representative of this insane calamity howl, Mr. Clover, congressman, and vice president of the national alliance, disgraced himself by writing to the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., who hold a mortgage on his farm upon which several installments of interest are due: "I don't expect to ever have to pay your mortgage—the legislature will relieve me of it."

Senator Peffer should have known that there were but 12,500,000 homes in the United States and that the records showed that only 2,500,000 were mortgaged at all.

Simpson and Peffer should both have known that the highest reliable estimate of our indebtedness, and which Peffer admitted in a discussion with Burton to be approximately correct, was only \$167,000,000. And they should have known that the wheat, corn, oats, flax, sorghum, hay, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, butter, eggs and fruits in 1889 and 1890, averaged for each year, actually sold for \$220,000,000, and the same will easily sell the present year for \$260,000,000.

Again, Congressman Jerry Simpson in a speech said: "Our mineralogists and miners can approximately compute the amount of gold and silver in our mountains, and I am in favor of issuing greenbacks based upon these precious metals unmined."

Congressman Otis, not to let "Herod" get ahead of him, promulgated the chimerical scheme of the "paper money issue," while Senator Peffer, who was

elected by the alliance on a profession of faith in the St. Louis platform, in one of the recent discussions with Burton, proclaimed himself a protectionist.

As the amazing and crowning act of his folly, in the face of the anti-monopoly principle so strongly pronounced by the alliance and St. Louis platform, the state alliance of Kansas entertained the proposition, and appointed a committee to consider it, of a partnership between the state alliance and a combine of capitalists of Wall street, who agree to furnish \$20,000,000 to do all the mercantile business of Kansas for a share in the profits. What consistency and what conception of honesty in adherence to principle is here exhibited!

## PROTECTION FIGHTERS.

Five hundred members and guests of the Home Market club attended the testimonial in honor of the leaders of legislation, at the Hotel Vendome, Boston. At the round table in the center of the dining hall sat General W. F. Draper, who presided; Governor-elect William E. McKinley, of Ohio; Senators Aldrich and Hoar, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Hon. A. W. Beard, Hon. E. A. Morse, ex-Governor A. H. Rice, ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, Hon. Alden Spears, Postmaster Thomas N. Hart, and T. J. Coolidge. After two hours had been spent in the discussion of the elaborate menu, General Draper called to order, and referring to the practical nature of the tariff question, mentioned McKinley's name. This was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration, the company rising and giving three cheers for "The Future President of the United States."

The assembly adjourned to Tremont Temple, where General Draper delivered the opening speech. He referred to McKinley's election as a pleasant feature of the late election, and said that Massachusetts would see her interests in the long run to be with protection.

After discussing briefly the revenue tariff and free raw material doctrine, he spoke a few words in praise of the McKinley bill, and then introduced Senator George F. Hoar, who canvassed the subject of the tariff. Said he: "Major McKinley's name may sound harsh just now to English ears, but sooner or later English ears will learn that the policy with which he is identified is also the hope of humanity, freedom and progress the world over."

Major McKinley followed Senator Hoar. He was warmly cheered, and during the forty minutes he was speaking he said: "The Home Market club and republican party do not believe in direct taxation except in the presence of a national emergency, but that we should never tax ourselves so long as we can find the products of other people to tax. There comes a time when a revenue tariff fails because the people have grown too poor to send money abroad to buy; but a protective tariff never fails. Under it we have reached the first rank in the world. No one knows from personal realization of a burden that there is such a thing in existence as an American protective tariff, and a man is not very much hurt if he does not know it."

"If it is foreign trade you want, the best this government ever enjoyed was under the protective periods of its history. I will tell you when we can have free trade: Whenever the nations of the world will bring their conditions up to ours. Whenever they will pay to our laborers the same wages we pay to ours, we will meet them in the neutral markets of the world, and it will be the survival of the fittest."

Senator Aldrich, while speaking of "raw materials," said: "It is repeatedly charged that the legislation in regard to coal and pig iron, which is alleged to be so detrimental to the interests of New England, has been adopted at the dictation of Pennsylvania. This statement is wholly without foundation in fact. In so far as Pennsylvania's interests in coal are concerned, they would be best served by an arrangement with Canada for a free exchange between the two countries. Pennsylvania would then supply a much larger portion of the coal consumption of the Dominion than is possible under the existing conditions, and she has nothing to lose from a competition with the warlike provinces in any market she now holds. It is well understood in Washington by everyone familiar with the subject that the representatives of West Virginia and Maryland, and not those of Pennsylvania, are the people most interested in maintaining duties upon coal."

Ex-Speaker Reed last spoke, briefly and chiefly upon topics of local interest. In closing, he said: "If raw material is that on which no human labor has been bestowed, as has been said, where under the world is such a thing? It is a strange idea that what goes into the mill should be free and what comes out should be protected. It is a clear case of endeavoring to kill by decay."

## THE WORLD'S DEBT.

Another bulletin has been issued, showing that the net indebtedness of the world in 1890 aggregated \$26,917,036,000, of which amount the debt of the government of the United States constituted 3.40 per cent; the total debt of the several states and territories together with that of their respective counties, 1.36 per cent, and the total debt of all foreign countries 95.24 per cent. Assuming that five persons constitute a family, the average debt per family for the year above named was \$78.15 in the United States, \$352 in the Argentine Republic, \$354.20 in Austria-Hungary, \$315.50 in Belgium, \$61.90 in Bolivia, \$581.75 in France, \$214.75 in Baden, \$300.10 in Bavaria, \$449.10 in Bremen, \$474.25 in Hamburg, \$438.95 in Great Britain and Ireland, \$337.60 in Cape of Good Hope, \$237.55 in Canada, \$1,117.10 in Australia and Oceania, \$330.30 in Italy, \$477.80 in the Netherlands, \$728.85 in Peru, \$669.25 in Spain, \$379.40 in Egypt. Why the calamityites should waste their wails at home with such a

whole world of misery for them to relieve is past all understanding.

## HE IS TIRED.

From the Emporia Republican.

The editor of the national newspaper, organ of the alliance, published at Washington, is sick of his party and of his mission in journalism, and has determined to join the republican party, if reports be true. He is quoted as saying: "I am going to join a party that stands for something, which has positive views, and knows how to advocate and how to defend them; which seeks and generally secures prosperity for the people, and which usually wins. I am tired of chasing the will-o'-the-wisps of the third party movements. The leaders in them pretend that they are endeavoring to rid the people of boss rule. In reality they are seeking to elevate themselves to boss ship, which, if successful, would be more tyrannical because more ignorant than the dominations of the leaders or of the bosses in the two great parties."

Undoubtedly this expresses the convictions of thousands of good men who have been honestly seeking reform through the medium of the alliance party. A reform movement, to retain the confidence of honest citizens, must give evidence of reform purposes of a practical and sensible sort. When nothing is apparent, however, but some wild experimental schemes and a general scramble for office, it is not surprising that good men are becoming disgusted and returning to the only party that has accomplished any genuine reform work for the past thirty years. No patriotic citizen, no matter what his politics, can contemplate in his quiet moments the grand achievements of the republican party without a feeling of pride that he is one of the sovereigns in this great kingdom of the people.

## ARE THESE LINCOLN'S WORDS?

To the Kansas City Star.

In a recent issue of the New Nation I find this alleged quotation from President Lincoln:

"I see, in the near future," said Abraham Lincoln in 1865, "a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war."

The same extract has been floating through the journals of anarchy and socialism for several years, and has been a favorite paragraph with pessimistic orators in their appeals to the passions of the poor.

It does not appear in any of the published messages, speeches or letters of Lincoln. The internal evidence is against its authenticity. The words, the style, the construction are like nothing in his composition. Mr. Nicolay, his former secretary, has never seen nor heard such expressions in the writings or utterances of President Lincoln.

Evidently it is a malignant and clumsy forgery. Yours,

JOHN J. INGALLS.

Atchison, Kan., Nov. 17.

## WAGES ARE RISING.

From the Chicago Journal.

Wages are going up for goods protected by the McKinley tariff. At the Barnaby mill, Fall River, wages for weaving have been increased as follows: On 55 cent goods to 63 cents per cut, and on 81 cent goods to 90 cents. The agent has agreed to remove the warps from the looms on which \$1.30 per cut was being paid. The managers of the Wamsutta mill No. 5, New Bedford, Mass., have voluntarily increased the wages on various grades. On certain patterns of goods the increase amounts to 9 cents per cut. The same increase has been made in plain and fancy goods, scarcity of help being the reason assigned. At a recent meeting of furnace owners of the Mahoning Valley, held at Youngstown, Ohio, it was decided to advance the wages of all employees 10 per cent.

## IS A CHECK MONEY?

From the McPheerson, Kan., Republican.

According to the theory of certain people, whatever will pay a debt is money; whatever will not cannot be so classified. In other words, the power of debt-paying is the sole criterion. Some days ago, somebody paid us a check for \$1.50. Shortly afterward we paid it out to another party. Yesterday in one of the stores we saw a man pay that same check to another party. Inquiry developed the fact that it had already paid debts to the amount of \$6, and was still going the rounds. Now is that check money, or is it not?

## HOW TARIFF REDUCES PRICES.

From the Dry Goods Economist.

How does this sound? The largest manufacturer of Union suit underwear states to the trade in Boston: "My prices for next spring are from 10 to 15 per cent less than heretofore. Why? My increased production of these goods allows me to make them at a less expense in manufacture."

The markets of the world, from a free trade standpoint, no longer exist. Every important nation except England and Belgium is fenced in by a tariff. The continental nations, after a trial of free trade, have very generally come to the conclusion that the home market must be protected before markets elsewhere are considered. Even semi-civilized states are following the same principle, and, as Lord Salisbury says, England will soon be alone in her Cobdenism. The free trade markets of the world are mugwump myths.



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